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3 December 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an article by H.E. Mr. Yakhyo Azimov, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, which was distributed by the Tajik Information Agency (TIA) "Khovar" on 28 November 1998 (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rashid ALIMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

98-38275 (E) 031298 031298

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Yakhyo Azimov, Prime Minister of Tajikistan

National unity: A guarantee of progress for Tajikistan

The making of an independent and sovereign Tajikistan nation and State that began in 1991 faced our country with a range of extremely difficult economic and political issues that could be resolved only by forming a new kind of society that was consolidated by a single national idea.

The Republic's very first steps on the road to independence and sovereignty were like wading through a morass of left-over or new economic, political, social, cultural and moral problems, while actually it was being led by the rising new political elite along a track set by narrow-gauge interests and the ambitious and power-hungry. The subsequent civil war not only exacerbated the ideological and political contradictions of Tajik society to the limit, but also revealed its regional disparities more clearly and so put the very existence of a sovereign Tajikistan in jeopardy. And it was only the wisdom of our nation and its will to unity that managed to stop the senseless, bloody strife that posed the threat of national suicide if it continued.

The painstaking, complex work that the Government of Tajikistan is carrying out to build the State, a task that would embody the collective spirit of the nation, which the right to a dignified and happy life for every citizen of Tajikistan has pride of place regardless of creed, race, nationality or language, has been met with understanding and support not only within the country but also far beyond its borders.

That rallying the people on a platform of a common national idea is a positive thing is something our friends understand and which the overt and covert enemies of the young Tajik State cannot fail to understand. Actually, from the very moment Tajikistan gained its independence that very idea came under furious attack from certain political circles, including foreign ones, and a number of mercenary mass media outlets, which were none too fussy about the means they used. And their goal? Ideological sabotage aimed at undermining confidence between the representatives of the various nationalities, but even more so at splitting Tajiks themselves by regional characteristics. In this outpouring, using the national ethnic, geographic, cultural and traditional characteristics that had developed over the whole history of Tajikistan has become the pet propaganda approach.

It is no secret that the recrudescence of separatist attitudes and a realization on the everyday level by a part of Tajikistan's population of their own "special" territorial and local communality cannot, unfortunately, be fully overcome at present, either from the point of view of the historical legacy or through the objective progress of the Tajik people's contemporary history. Regional self-identification is now a fundamental obstacle to the development of a common national self-awareness among Tajiks as a single people, and it is a

constant rod and staff for manoeuvres in the political games organized by various groupings that are on the sidelines of the country's internal political life, but which doggedly strive to gain at any price the power they long for.

We citizens of Tajikistan have on many occasions witnessed the various types of ideological and military provocations which our foes periodically organize; the characteristic feature of these has always been and still is a specific tendency towards splitting the people and setting them against each other on a regional basis, since the ancient and historic military stratagem is "divide and rule". In Tajikistan's seven-year history as a sovereign State, various and, typically, basically foreign mass media have put out hundreds of publications on the theme of so-called "personal government by southerners", "the north's political dodge", "the hostile confrontation between the east and the west", "self-determination for Badakhshan", and dozens of variations on similar themes, differing from each other only in their degree of hatred for the young Republic. Open lies, bias, juggling with the facts and invidious comparisons make up the basic content of these articles penned by home-grown political pundits and experts on Tajikistan, most of whom have, so to speak, never clapped eyes on Tajikistan itself nor on its people.

The events of November this year in Leninabad region are a striking illustration of an attempt to make the usual kind of split in Tajik society and to pit the north of Tajikistan against the south. A crew of insurgents organized an anti-government action in support of the northerners and miscalculated, as they had failed to take into account the understanding that has actually come to fruition in Tajik society that the society must be consolidated on the basis of the peaceful initiatives being carried out by the President of the Republic, Emomali Sharipovich Rakhmonov.

Having lost the military and political fiasco, the remnants of the insurgents and their leaders have even now not lost hope of hoodwinking the people of Tajikistan and the world community with leaflets, appeals to authoritative international organizations and verbiage made to order in the foreign press containing claptrap about a so-called genocide by southerners against the rest of the Republic's population. The version, which is popular even without their help, to the effect that only representatives from Kulyab have been put in key posts does not hold up to any scrutiny whatever. All it takes is to list the most important State offices held, for example, by representatives of Leninabad region in Tajikistan's organs of State and it becomes patently obvious that this kind of accusation is completely groundless: there are the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Procurator-General, the Deputy President of the Majlis-i Olii, the Secretary of the Security Council, State Adviser to the President on Economic Affairs, the State Adviser to the President on Parliamentary and Legal Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Communications, the Minister for Land Improvement and Water Management, the Minister for Environmental Protection, the Minister of Social Security and the leaders of a number of government committees. That being the case, there are another three facts that should be taken into account: (1) The representatives from the south and the north apart, a significant number of high offices are held by people from the other regions of the Republic; (2) The process of integrating representatives of the Tajik opposition into the power structures is continuing; and (3) The fundamental principle of the State's

personnel policy is not the regional representation factor in the power structures, but a leader's practical and professional qualities.

Today the whole world is witness to the good will of the people of Tajikistan whose work, thought and aspirations aim towards peace and national unity in their native land and towards building the true sovereignty which would serve as a guarantor that their national interests are realized; these interests aim for a dignified life imbued with self-esteem and a feeling of pride in a single, indivisible country in which there is no place nor shall there ever be for international and intranational conflicts, ethnic superiority or ethnic levelling.

Dushanbe, 28 November 1998

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LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 3 December 1998 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the contacts which the Special Commission had illegally, without consulting the Security Council or the United Nations Secretariat, with foreign intelligence services (of the United States of America and Israel) and the dangers this poses to Iraq's national security, and containing an appeal for the adoption of urgent measures to put an end to such contacts and for the establishment of rules to prevent the recurrence of such practices.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Permanent Representative

98-38269 (E) 031298 031298

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Annex I

Letter dated 3 December 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

In my letters dated 30 September and 16 October 1998, I addressed the issue of the contacts between the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the intelligence services of States that are politically hostile to Iraq, a matter of deep concern to us as it is closely linked to Iraq's national security. I also sought in the two letters to draw attention to the question of the credibility of the United Nations and the negative impact of such contacts on its moral authority, and on the public perception of how international officials working under United Nations auspices discharge their duties, and of their integrity.

In the wake of a string of worldwide revelations, everyone now knows about the contacts that took place between UNSCOM inspectors and foreign intelligence services hostile to Iraq (for example, Inspector Scott Ritter's statements to the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, published in the Washington Post on 29 September 1998, and the article published in The New Yorker in its issue of 9 November 1998).

These contacts are an opportunity for the Special Commission to provide to the intelligence services of certain States (the United States and Israel) and to exchange with them sensitive information which it possesses concerning Iraq and national security. The Special Commission went so far as to review its working methods in Iraq with these intelligence services.

These contacts are more dangerous than was previously thought, for the International Herald Tribune revealed in its edition of 10 November 1998 information concerning the United States plan for military aggression against Iraq, which was to have commenced on 14 November 1998, and reported that military intelligence on the Iraqi military structure which had been gathered during United Nations inspections carried out since 1992 had been used in the planning of the attack.

This means that information on Iraq which the Special Commission obtains under the cover of Security Council resolutions is passed on to the Pentagon and that United States military planning is based on it. Moreover, the Special Commission's work in Iraq, according to what was published in The New Yorker on 9 November 1998, has in fact become intelligence work, the Special Commission has become an intelligence body, and the former Executive Chairman, the current Executive Chairman and the Deputy Executive Chairman decided to have illegal contacts with foreign intelligence services without consulting the Security Council or the United Nations Secretariat.

On 20 November 1998, members of the Special Commission took part in a broadcast of the CNN programme "Newsstand", during which a documentary on the activities of the inspection teams was shown, with photographs taken by the inspection teams of Iraqi engineers and substances turned over to the Special Commission. The fact that such photographs were given to the media without

requesting the view of the Iraqi side proves that the Special Commission, which is deemed to be neutral, has taken part in a tendentious campaign against Iraq. In so doing, it has violated the commitments it made to the Iraqi side not to use information gathered by the inspectors for any purpose other than disarmament. It should also be mentioned that the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, Mr. Charles Duelfer, went to London last week, where he met the chairman of one of the Iraqi opposition groups, who discussed with him information concerning the work of the Special Commission.

These facts are buttressed by proof, and their proliferation and recurrence highlight the basic flaw in the Special Commission's working methods, namely, that in the absence of a body responsible for monitoring it, it has become an organization that neither the Security Council nor the United Nations Secretariat controls, one whose methods imperil the credibility and honourableness of the United Nations.

The Memorandum of Understanding signed with you on 23 February 1998 states as follows: "In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertakes to respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity". We had hoped that favourable consideration would be given to our request to launch an official inquiry into the conduct of the Special Commission, its methods of work and associations. In our view, the recent revelations of the International Herald Tribune, The New Yorker and other publications make such an inquiry even more necessary.

The Special Commission's conduct raises another important issue to which we have long drawn attention, notably in 1997 and in early 1998. I refer to the work of "experts" from the United States and the United Kingdom who are members of the Special Commission and to their true role within the Commission. The information referred to above indicates that most of these "experts" are military or intelligence officers from the United States and the United Kingdom and it is a matter of grave concern that they should be members of the Special Commission even as the United States and the United Kingdom continue their military attacks on Iraq. We hope that urgent measures will be taken to put an end to the contacts between the Special Commission and intelligence services, especially those belonging to States that are hostile to Iraq, and that rules will be instituted to prevent any recurrence of this practice and to protect the information obtained from Iraq so that it could be reviewed and utilized only with your authorization or that of the Security Council. We also attach great importance to the issue of the review of the membership of the Special Commission and its personnel.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 1 December 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 30 November 1998 (A/53/721-S/1998/1137), I have the honour to draw your attention to a new violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 30 November 1998.

On that day one (1) CN-235 military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, and landed afterwards at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The frequency and intensity of airspace violations are a further reminder of Turkey's offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Furthermore, the continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1998/1146
4 December 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you, annexed hereto, a memorandum from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the crimes against humanity and grave human rights violations committed by the armed forces of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition in the occupied provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government would be grateful if you would have this memorandum circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André MWAMBA KAPANGA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-38506 (E) 071298 071298

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Annex

Memorandum dated 2 December 1998 on the massacres perpetrated by Rwandan and Ugandan troops in the Kivu provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has the honour to alert the international community to the continuing grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated with full impunity by Rwandan and Ugandan aggression troops in the Eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. This memorandum is a follow-up to the memorandums dated 31 August 1998 on the armed aggression by the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/827) and 8 November 1998 on the situation prevailing in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1998/1042 of 6 November 1998), addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I. MURDERS

3. In the light of the complete indifference of the international community, the aggression troops of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition are carrying on inexorably their evil genocidal operation against the Congolese people. Murders of peaceable Congolese citizens have become commonplace and serve to keep the population in a state of abject terror. The following are new incidents that have been added to the list (sadly, already long) of crimes committed by the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition.

4. On 3 August 1998, at around 4 p.m., a group of 38 officers and about 100 soldiers of the Congolese Armed Forces were murdered at the Kavumu airport after having been disarmed. The firing squad was led by Commander Tshapululu Palanga of the Congolese Armed Forces 222nd Brigade.

5. On 27 September 1998, Mr. Shabade, returning from the hospital in Bukavu after visiting his wife, who had recently given birth, was killed in his home by four Rwandan soldiers.

6. On 1 October 1998, Mr. Nkashama was kidnapped from his home by Rwandan soldiers. His corpse was found about an hour later, abandoned on the road near the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique (ISP) in Bukavu.

7. On 16 October 1998, Mr. Nyenyezi Bahati, aged 26, an inhabitant of the Kadutu area in Bukavu, was murdered in a cowardly manner by a squad of six Rwandan soldiers, for no apparent reason.

8. On 28 October 1998, Mr. Ngasi Okubikaba, an inhabitant of the Mulengeza district, was murdered by soldiers who ransacked his house and brutalized his family.

9. On 1 November 1998, Miss Furaha Nvuzabagoma, aged 17, an inhabitant of the Cimpunda district, was slain by a Rwandan soldier who shot her in the head after she had rejected his sexual advances and refused to follow him.

10. On 3 November 1998, the residents of the Cihamba district discovered, amid the rubbish, a massacre site containing the bound bodies of 12 people who had been murdered with knives. Before they had time to identify the victims, a lorry filled with Rwandan soldiers collected the corpses and took them away.

11. These massacres were confirmed by independent sources. Nevertheless, in various remote localities in the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Maniema, the instances of murders and massacres perpetrated by Rwandan soldiers against the civilian population are far more numerous, although precise documentation on this subject is difficult to obtain.

12. For instance, news has reached us from the village of Bushaku, in the Kalehe area, of the murder of the old village chief, Mr. Alphonse Kaswela, aged 75, as a reprisal. This horrendous act was perpetrated on 28 October 1998 by Rwandan soldiers returning from a clash with Maï-Maï combatants. They also murdered his wife, Mrs. Madeleine M'Cibolo, and his grandson by burning them alive. On this same occasion, Rwandan soldiers slit the throat of a 10-year-old child named Jules Kamwenda-Fataki.

13. As to the massacres committed in Kasika on Monday, 24 August 1998, at the Lwindi administrative centre, Mwenga territory, the partial information that the Government has received from this region occupied by the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition makes it possible to inform the international community of the following atrocities:

(a) At the time of the massacres, most of the corpses found over a 60-km radius from Kilungutwe to Kasika were those of women and children. The women had been raped before being murdered with knives and their bellies had been slit open from the vagina to the abdomen;

(b) In Kilungutwe, more than 127 persons were massacred and their bodies thrown into the indigenous latrines;

(c) In Kalama, 16 persons were killed in the Ibanda district and 31 in the town centre;

(d) On the outskirts of Kasika, a Greek national and about 10 Congolese were shot at the house of the late Mr. Mupali Zotos, better known by his nickname, "Mbilizi";

(e) Four hundred persons belonging to the Mangele and Tupiengenge subgroups of the Warega ethnic group were also massacred in the forest adjacent to Kasika;

(f) Several Bashi merchants who were accustomed to carry on their trade in the area from Kabare and Walungu to Kamituga, and who had the misfortune to be in the Kasika area on 24 August 1998, were killed.

14. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also able to obtain testimony from Mr. Ngwata Chibashimba, head of the South Burhinyi Group, and the Reverend Pastor Jean Paul Wabenga, pastor in charge of the Celm-Kilungutwe area, who sent a sad letter to human rights leaders in Europe and to the pastors of the Churches of Christ in Grabs, Switzerland. In order to promote a better understanding of the crimes that have been committed, particularly in Kasika, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has deemed it appropriate to transmit this testimony in its entirety and unaltered.

"To human rights leaders in Europe. To the pastors of the Churches of Christ in Grabs, Switzerland.

Subject: S.O.S. The slaughter continues to rage here in East Congo. Do not abandon us.

Dear brothers,

Since 9 August 1998 we have been receiving reports here that there is violent fighting between the Maï-Maï nationalists and the Rwandan and Ugandan soldiers who have come to conquer our country. We saw those soldiers with our own eyes on 10 August 1998. As they passed through this region, one kilometre away from Kasika, the aggressors fled before the Maï-Maï, returning towards Bukavu via Kasika, Kilungutwe, Kimalandjala and Burhuza, where they left total desolation as a souvenir of their passage.

We at Kilungutwe are not far from the residence of Mwami Kalenga (who was killed by the Rwandan-Ugandan Tutsi), Chief of the tribal area of Lwindi-Kasika, which is at the foot of the hills and out of reach of the press and television. A number of the martyrs in this war, imposed on us by the United States and its allies Uganda and Rwanda, are known only to God. It is almost a week already since the Monday (market day in Kilungutwe when more than 3,000 people assemble to do their shopping) on which the Rwandan and Ugandan soldiers arrived and massacred the defenceless civilian population.

That was how the curate of the parish of Kasika, a monk, some nuns, some Protestant evangelists and Mwami Kalenga, Chief of the tribal area of Lwindi, together with his entire family were killed, some with bullets and others by having bayonets and machetes plunged into their stomachs and heads. The soldiers encircled the civilian population in Kasika and went from house to house, slitting the throats of men, women and children without mercy.

Namuguma Mihingano, an important merchant here, survived the genocide committed by the Rwandan-Ugandan aggressors. He told us that he had seen soldiers hidden in the bushes in Nyabulimba, where all coming from Kitwabaluzi, Itudi, Chibindie, Mulanga and Ngweshe had been captured, had had their hands tied behind their back and had been locked up in one of three large thatched houses to the right of the former store-cum-bar of Mr. Jonas. Once one of the houses had been filled with men, the soldiers had set fire to it. All the victims had been burned and those who had

managed to escape through a window had been shot in the head or the stomach. The genocidal Tutsi soldiers had not gone into the houses to identify and finish off those who were not completely dead. That grim task had been performed by means of a grenade or the like tossed through the window. A large number of whole families had been exterminated. At 9 a.m. some women - Njabuka, Maria wa Minali, Jeanne Kasibi, Mtenga Nabintu, Chidunda Ntegesa, Hobe wa Banige, Kararo wa Guluma, M'munyanga and M'Chirera - who were busy working in their fields situated along the Mimaladjala road were taken forcibly by the soldiers, violated and then killed with cutting weapons. Their stomachs were slit, their eyes torn out, and their bare bodies were left on the highway. When they arrived at Burhuza on the afternoon of the same day, the soldiers entered the Kinaplant plantation where they killed the manager and his aged guard. We have recently lost 1,316 persons here, all killed by the Rwandan-Ugandan soldiers. That figure does not include persons whose dead bodies were thrown into the bushes and who continue to be found.

Brothers, you who defend human rights, have pity on us by calling on the aggressors to cease their attacks against the civilian population and the churches of our country. We request above all that they return home to Rwanda and Uganda.

(Signed) Ngwata Chibashimba
Representative of the South Burhinyi
Party Groups
Head of Group

(Signed) The Reverend Pastor Jean Paul Wabenga
Pastor in charge of the Celm-Kilungutwe area"

II. ARBITRARY ARRESTS

15. On 22 October 1998, following the flight of Jean-Charles Magabe, Governor of the province of South Kivu, five members of the delegation which accompanied him to Uvira, namely Badeshire Usungu, the Private Secretary of the Governor, Jean Banyaga Matembeira, brother-in-law of the Governor, Rutega Bushungu, chauffeur, and Mongu Malas and Patrice Bashizi, bodyguards of the Governor, were apprehended in Bujumbura by the Burundian authorities in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law. The persons concerned presented themselves on 17 October 1998 to the Representation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to ask for UNHCR protection and assistance. According to a letter of protest which Human Rights Watch addressed on 30 October 1998 to Major Pierre Buyoya, they had succeeded in obtaining the protection and assistance of UNHCR.

16. They would be forcibly returned to the occupation zones by the Burundian authorities and imprisoned in Bukavu on the charge of having assisted the Governor to flee. They were kept in the dungeon of the Special Investigation and Security Brigade and were finally released on 6 November 1998.

III. DISPLACEMENT OF THE POPULATION

17. The international community must be alerted to the attempts of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition to modify to their own advantage the fragile ethnic balance of the provinces under their control.

18. Accordingly, to strengthen the Tutsi presence in South Kivu, from the end of October 1998 until the beginning of November 1998 the entire Tutsi-Bavyura population was displaced from the area of Moba, in the north-east of the province of Katanga. Estimated to be approximately 20,000 persons strong, the population was settled in the area of Uvira. The movement of persons, although currently occurring at a slower pace than before, is in defiance of the most basic rights of some of the Congolese people, who are seeking their lands confiscated and their fields ravaged by herds of cows belonging to the newcomers. Another result of the displacement has been to arouse indescribable fear in a large number of farmers, who have fled their villages and taken refuge in the forests or with the inhabitants of neighbouring areas. For example, the arrival in the area of Uvira of the Tutsi-Bavyura population prompted a major displacement of the local Bunyakiri, Kalonge, Nyabibwe, Kasika-Mwenga, Kitutu and Shabunda populations.

19. It is troubling to have to note that the entire humanitarian assistance effort of non-governmental organizations still present and active in these areas has favoured the operation to modify the ethnic balance, to the detriment of the genuinely Congolese population.

IV. INTIMIDATION OF THE POPULATION

20. On 17 October 1998, a march and a people's rally were organized by the so-called leaders of the rebellion to celebrate the victory of Kindu, which fell on 12 October 1998. The several hundred inhabitants of Bukavu who participated in this event, either through coercion or out of curiosity, followed in an icy atmosphere the various hollow, aggressive and threatening speeches made by the occupation authorities, including Mr. Bizima Karaha, who is in charge of foreign affairs for the so-called rebels, Mr. Mutware, the de facto Mayor of Bukavu and Mr. Serukiza, the de facto Vice-Governor of South Kivu.

V. CONCLUSION

21. In the light of the foregoing, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo again urges the Security Council of the United Nations to shoulder all its responsibilities and to discharge fully its function of maintaining international peace and security, by:

1. Strongly condemning the invasion of Congolese territory by Rwandan and Ugandan troops;

2. Requiring Rwanda and Uganda to withdraw their troops immediately from Congolese territory;

3. Calling on Rwanda and Uganda to halt forthwith all acts of violence against the Congolese population of the occupied provinces;

4. Initiating the process of arresting, bringing to justice and convicting those responsible for the violations of human rights and international humanitarian law perpetrated against the Congolese population following the armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo of which they were guilty.